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Suggestions for a social program...New York

Brooklyn

[1914?]

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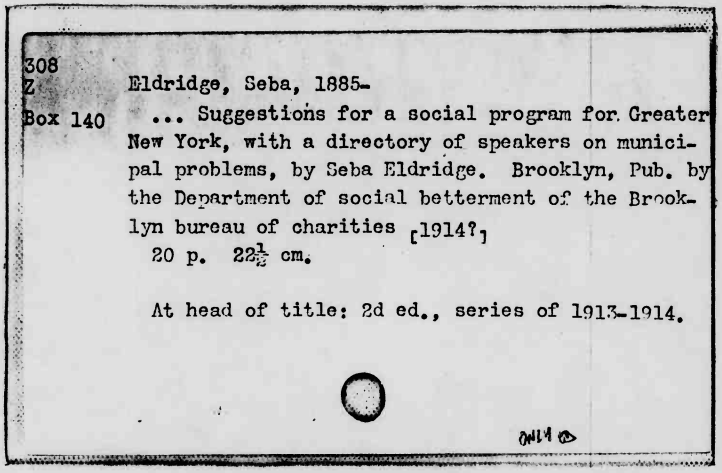

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SUGGESTIONS
FOR
A SOCIAL PROGRAM FOR GREATER NEW YORK

WITH
A DIRECTORY OF SPEAKERS
ON
MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS

BY SEBA ELDRIDGE

PUBLISHED BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL BETTERMENT
OF THE BROOKLYN BUREAU
OF CHARITIES
69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, New York

The Bureau is not responsible for the views of the Speakers

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Rec. 1923

INTRODUCTORY

This directory is published in the hope that it may be of service to forums desiring to give adequate consideration to conditions of life and labor in New York and the problems incident thereto.

Scopic definitions of the subjects listed are given in order to suggest the treatment that would appear desirable. They are not intended to limit speakers or forums in any way. For discussions to be most effective, the needs in the fields covered should be defined as explicitly as available data will permit; methods of meeting them described and compared with those employed elsewhere, with necessary extensions and changes in our own efforts pointed out; and recommendations offered for co-operation with the forces making for improvement. Among other things, courses of reading might be suggested for the subjects dealt with.

Speakers have agreed to fill engagements only on invitation convenient and terms satisfactory to them. Many are glad to lecture without pay, while others expect compensation. Mention should be made of this point when lectures are being arranged. Speakers unable to make engagements for particular dates will generally be willing to suggest other possible speakers in their stead. This Department will be glad to assist in engaging speakers when those of the directory are unavailable and unable to refer inquirers to other speakers. Inquiries of the Department relative to lecture engagements should be directed to the Secretary, Mr. S. Eldridge, or to the Superintendent, Mr. James Jenkins, Jr., 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn; telephone, Main 6680.

I.—Labor Problems in New York.

1.—The Standard of Living in New York.

(Factors determining standards of living: wages and incomes; contingencies causing fluctuations in income; labor conditions; housing conditions; facilities for the employment of leisure; social, class and individual ideals. Deficiencies in New York standards: idleness and luxury among the rich; under-nourishment, overcrowding, improper recreation and inadequate education among the poor; unsatisfactory social relations. The minimum wage, social insurance, vocational training and other proposals for elevating low standards.)

Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch,
Director Greenwich House,
26 Jones St., New York; Spring 5809.

2.—The Cost of Living in New York.

(The advance in prices compared with increase in wages and incomes; the increase or curtailment in production relative to growth of population; changes in the proportion of the proceeds of industry going to labor, capital and consumer respectively; influence of increased gold output on these changes; influence of the tariff and other trade restrictions; rent, cost of marketing and other local factors in the cost of living. Establishment of municipal markets, control of rent through taxation, transit provision, etc., regulation of local monopolies, organization of the consumer and other proposals for reducing the cost of living.)

Hon. John A. Kingsbury,
Commissioner Department of Public Charities,
Foot of East 26th St., New York; Madison Square 7400.

Walter P. Long,
Lawyer,
196 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn; Prospect 6360-W.

E. E. Pratt, Ph.D.,
Manager Industrial Development Bureau
of Merchants' Association,
233 Broadway, New York; Barclay 7660.

3.—Women's Wages in New York.

(Industries employing women and the scale of wages paid; fluctuations in income caused by unemployment and seasonal work. Income required for maintenance of a decent standard of living. Deficiencies in the standard of living caused by low wages: undernourishment, inadequate clothing, poor lodging, lack of proper recreation, partial dependence on relatives, etc. Vocational training, enforced payment of a living wage, organization of women workers into protective unions and other proposals for bettering the wages of working women.)

Miss Elizabeth Dutcher,
39 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn; Main 2394.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck,
Secretary Committee on Women's Work of Russell
Sage Foundation,
130 East 22nd St., New York; Gramercy 7060.

4.—Unemployment in New York.

(The causes of unemployment; nature and extent of unemployment in New York; attempts at reduction; effect of unemployment on the standard of living; provision for this contingency in the form of savings, benefit funds of labor unions, etc. Proposed methods of dealing with the problem: better distribution of immigration; establishment of state labor exchanges; gradual reorganization of industry to reduce unemployment due to seasonal work; establishment of public works, as a relief measure; vocational guidance of boys and girls; state unemployment insurance; provision of special educational and recreational advantages for the unemployed.)

Henry R. Seager,
Professor of Political Economy,
Columbia University, New York; Morningside 1400.

5.—Provision for Sickness in New York.

(Nature and extent of illness among people of different ages and occupations, and its pecuniary demands. Provision for this contingency in the form of savings, sick benefits, etc.; continued payment of wages to sick employees; free medical and nursing care in hospital and home; relief by charitable societies. Proposed methods of systematizing and extending this provision: extension of social service work in hospitals; greater provision of free medical care by the state; state sickness insurance in co-operation with labor unions, mutual benefit societies and private insurance companies.)

I. M. Rubinow, Ph.D.,
Chief Statistician Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation,
59 John St., New York; John 4130.

6.—Compensation for Industrial Accidents in New York.

(Deaths and disabilities due to industrial accidents; liability of employers for damages on account thereof, under present laws; cost and delays in damage suits; damage recoveries in comparison with the number and nature of accidents; the voluntary payment of indemnity by employers; provision in the form of savings, union benefits, insurance, special employment, charitable relief, etc.; discrepancies between the income provided in these ways and that prior to accident; the resulting effect on the standard of living. Proposed methods of dealing with the problem: elimination of preventable accidents through the installation of safety appliances, improved factory inspection, etc.; changing the application of certain legal doctrines relating to employers' liability; automatic compensation for accidents by employers, under government supervision; compulsory state insurance. Limitations to legislation on the subject imposed by federal and state constitutions.)

Paul Kennaday,
780 Park Ave., New York; Lenox 182.

I. M. Rubinow, Ph.D.,
Chief Statistician Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation,
59 John St., New York; John 4130.

7.—Economic Provision for Widowhood in New York.

(Effect on economic status of family of death of father, mother or other member making economic contribution to family life. Provision for this contingency in the form of savings, benefit funds of unions and fraternal organizations, life insurance, charitable relief, etc.; the care of orphaned and destitute children in institutions and foster homes; of other dependents in homes for the aged and infirm; remarriage of the widowed parent as an adjustment. Proposed methods of improving and extending this provision: pension of widowed mothers by state or philanthropy; substitution of placing out for institutional care of orphaned children; establishment of old age pensions.)

Richard M. Neustadt,
Secretary N. Y. State Commission on Relief for
Widowed Mothers,
1476 Broadway, New York; Bryant 7031.

Thomas J. Riley, Ph.D.,
General Secretary Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn; Main 6680.

8.—Provision for Old Age in New York.

(Support of the aged on their own savings or property income; by relatives; in institutions. Burdens of support by relatives; institutional care and its defects. Old age pensions and their feasibility for New York.)

HENRY R. SEAGER,
Professor of Political Economy,
Columbia University, New York; Morningside 1400.

9.—Hours of Labor in New York.

(Daily, weekly and yearly operative periods in the various industries; length of working day, night work and hour irregularity of their employes; vacations and periods of unemployment. The hour fatigue limit of the different kinds of labor; value of rest periods during the day, week, month (for women) and year; night work and the different physiological effect to that of day work; special dangers thereof to women and children. Measures proposed for improving hours of labor: standardization of daily and weekly operative periods of discontinuous and seasonal industries; fixing of working-day or uninterrupted-working-period and working-week maximums; prescription of daily, weekly, monthly (for women) and yearly rest periods; restriction of night work by women and children.)

MISS NELLE T. SWARTZ,
Executive Secretary N. Y. Consumers' League,
106 East 19th St., New York; Gramercy 3859.

10.—Protection of the Worker's Life and Health in New York.

(Standards of fire protection, heating, ventilation and illumination in factories and other places of employment; the wash, toilet and rest facilities requisite; standards of accident prevention as fixed by the moral and economic demand for prevention and the expense of applying preventive measures; standards of prevention and minimization of occupational diseases. Reforms required in labor conditions in New York for conformation to these standards.)

MISS FRANCES PERKINS,
Executive Secretary Committee on Safety,
30 East 42nd St., New York; Murray Hill 4302.

GEORGE M. PRICE, M. D.,
Director Joint Board of Sanitary Control,
31 Union Square, West, New York; Stuyvesant 4135.

11.—Child Labor in New York.

(Occupations of child workers in New York and the moral and physical conditions surrounding them; child labor and compulsory education laws and their enforcement; scholarships and other provision alleviative of the economic hardships caused by the laws' operation. Further protective and relief measures proposed: raise in minimum of education required before working papers can be secured; prohibitive and restrictive legislation for occupations not covered by existing laws and elevation of standards in those now regulated; additional scholarship provision; instruction of parents in the educational and physical needs of the child in their relation to early employment.)

GEORGE A. HALL,
Secretary N. Y. Child Labor Committee,
106 East 19th St., New York; Gramercy 496.

12.—Labor Conflicts in New York.

(The organization of capital and labor in New York; types of organization found; trades and industries that are unorganized. Issues between capital and labor. Methods used by labor to enforce its demands; methods employed by capital in resisting labor's demands. The formation of public opinion

on strike issues; attempts on the part of the state and of citizens to adjust differences between strike contestants; the experiment in industrial management by joint boards of control. Public policy with respect to strikes of state and municipal employees. Better organization of labor, compulsory arbitration and other proposed measures of adjustment.)

JULIUS HENRY COHEN,
Lawyer,
111 Broadway, New York; Rector 4800.

HON. HENRY O. MOSKOWITZ, PH.D.,
President Municipal Civil Service Commission,
Municipal Building, New York; Worth 1580.

II.—Housing, Congestion and Rents in New York.

1.—Housing Standards in New York.

(Legal standards of tenement house construction and sanitation in New York in relation to the functional demands of home life; the required redefinition of standards. Relation of housing conditions to transit, taxation and city planning.)

MISS EMILY WAYLAND DINWIDDIE,
Supervisor Dwelling Houses Trinity Church Corporation,
187 Fulton St., New York; Cortlandt 1756.

JAMES JENKINS, JR.,
Superintendent Department of Social Betterment of Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn; Main 6680.

2.—Congestion of Population in New York

(Great densities of population in New York; exigencies caused thereby in the matters of use of streets, transit provision, cleaning and repair of streets, outdoor breathing spaces and play facilities, police protection and sanitary control. Proposed methods of relieving and preventing congestion: stimulation of building on vacant lots and in outlying sections of the city; limitation of heights of buildings; prevention of room and apartment overcrowding; provision of additional park and playground space; transit development; distribution of traffic by means of the building zone.)

HON. RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL,
Commissioner Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn,
Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park, Brooklyn; South 2300.

3.—Rents in New York.

(Rent as an item in family and individual budgets and as an element in general prices. The increase of rents in New York and factors determining the rate thereof. Proposed methods of regulating rents: distribution of traffic; transit development; increase in relative rate of taxation on land and corresponding decrease in rate on buildings; organization of rentpayers into protective associations.)

HON. JOHN J. MURPHY,
Commissioner Tenement House Department,
Municipal Building, New York; Worth 1526.

III.—Health Problems in New York

1.—Desease Prevention in New York.

(Preventable diseases and premature deaths in New York; the suffering and economic loss caused thereby. Methods of preventing disease and conserving physical vitality: prevention of reproduction by the unfit; control of communicable diseases; sanitary inspection of foods, drinks, drugs, clothing, etc.; improvement of labor and housing conditions; care of the sick in hospital and home; education in hygiene. The application of these measures in New York.)

D. B. Armstrong, M.D.,
Superintendent Bureau of Public Health and Hygiene of N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor,
105 East 22nd St., New York; Gramercy 7040.

E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, Ph.D.,
Executive Secretary Public Health, Hospital and Budget Committee of New York Academy of Medicine,
17 West 43rd St., New York; Bryant 974.

2.—The Application of Eugenics in New York.

(The established facts of mental and physical heredity; the results of hereditary transmission in disease, degeneracy and crime. Eugenic measures applied in New York State: custodial care of feeble-minded women during the child-bearing period; sterilization of certain classes of criminals. Additional measures proposed: medical examination of applicants for marriage licenses; prohibition of marriage of deaf-mute couples; special protection of working women; enforced segregation of all feeble-minded adults during the procreative period.)

Thomas J. Riley, Ph.D.,
General Secretary Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn; Main 6680.

William J. Robinson, M.D.,
12 Mt. Morris Park, West. New York; Harlem 1548.

3.—Communicable Disease in New York.

(Methods of controlling communicable diseases and their application in New York. The campaigns against infant paralysis, spinal meningitis, tuberculosis and venereal diseases. The safeguarding of water, milk and food supplies. Further protective measures needed.)

S. Adolphus Knopf, M.D.,
16 West 95th St., New York; Riverside 5321.

4.—Inspection of Foods, Drinks and Drugs in New York.

(Filth and adulteration in manufacture and handling of food and other articles of consumption in factories, markets, slaughter houses, etc.; in preparation in restaurant, pharmacy and other retail establishments. Extensions in federal, state and city inspection services necessary for protection against these dangers.)

Alfred W. McCann,
The Globe, New York; Cortlandt 8000.

Paul E. Taylor,
Secretary N. Y. Milk Committee,
105 East 22nd St., New York; Gramercy 5070.

5.—Care of the Sick in New York.

(Fields occupied by private medical, pay and free hospital and district medical care. Additional hospital facilities and district medical service needed. Hospital and dispensary administration: aims, methods, tendencies and social signficance. Efficiency of present health service in preventing disease.)

Hon. S. S. Goldwater, M.D.,
Commissioner Department of Health,
Centre and Walker Sts., New York; Franklin 6280.

6.—Education in Hygiene in New York.

(Laws of hygiene and effect of their violation on health and efficiency; the disregard of hygienic laws due to ignorance and indifference. Means of teaching hygiene in the school; in conjunction with medical and nursing care of the sick; in extension classes for adults; through press, lecture and exhibit. The use of these media in New York.)

Edward F. Brown,
Superintendent Bureau of Welfare of School Children of N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor,
105 East 22nd St., New York; Gramercy 7040.

7.—Preventive Medicine in New York.

(The value of periodical physical examinations, of expert advice in matters of hygiene and of prompt medical care in illness. The system of charging for medical services in New York, and elsewhere, and its discouragement of preventive work of this character. Need of shifting the emphasis in health work from the treatment to the prevention of disease. Possible methods of effecting such reorganization: provision of medical care through mutual benefit societies; state sickness insurance with medical care as a benefit; evolution in present free hospital, district medical and public health service.)

Ira S. Wile, M.D.,
230 West 97th St., New York; Riverside 1298.

IV.—Public and Private Education in New York.

1.—Pedagogical Methods in the Public Schools of New York.

(Mental qualities which education is designed to develop—power of concentration, analytical ability, resourcefulness in action, etc. Essential methods of developing these qualities: solution of difficult examples and questions; use of the imagination in narration, etc.; performance of assigned tasks in prescribed periods of time; training of memory; manual and physical training. Methods in New York schools as judged by these criteria; limitations imposed by over-sized and part-time classes, the curriculum and the system of grading. The qualifications required of teachers.)

Stephen P. Duggan,
Professor of Education,
College of the City of New York, New York; Audubon 1280.

Paul Klapper,
Instructor in Education,
College of the City of New York, New York; Audubon 1280.

2.—Character Training in New York.

(Moral qualities required for upright living in the modern city; moral training in home, school, church, club and recreation; opportunities in administration of school and class; ethical values in literature, history, geography and other studies; the problem of direct and systematic moral instruction.)

HENRY NEUMANN, PH.D.,
Leader Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture,
304 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn; Flathush 830.

3.—Vocational Guidance and Training for New York.

(The demands of industry for trained workers; the need of vocational guidance based on study of pupils' capacities and knowledge of occupational opportunities; essentials of a system of training calculated to meet these needs and its correlation with the general educational system. Feasibility of continuation vocational training for workers in the trades; of instruction of untrained mothers and housewives in the elements of hygiene and domestic science.)

PROF. FREDERICK G. BONSER,
President Vocational Guidance Association,
Teachers' College, New York; Morningside 4585.

4.—Private Elementary Schools in New York.

(Place of pay, charitable and religious schools in the elementary educational system of New York. Comparison of these schools with the public school in curricula, qualifications of teachers, pedagogical methods, medical inspection, attention to abnormal children and general educational results; social and civic aspects of the religious instruction offered. Supervision by city and state departments of education.)

STEPHEN P. DUGGAN,
Professor of Education,
College of the City of New York, New York; Audubon 1280.

V.—The Leisure Time Problem in New York.

1.—Leisure Time Activities in New York.

(Relation of labor and housing conditions to recreational needs. The moral and political effects of leisure time expenditure. Classification of leisure time activities in New York under the heads of mental and physical improvement, social intercourse, innocent and recreative pleasures, destructive amusements and pastimes and productive activities. Means of improving leisure time activities: better educational opportunities for wage-earners; provision of good music and drama at moderate prices; provision of substitutes for the saloon; increase of outdoor play facilities; wider use of the school plant for recreational purposes; official supervision of commercial amusements.)

J. C. BOYERS,
Executive Secretary Recreation Alliance,
9206 Metropolitan Building, New York; Gramercy 2041.

REV. GAYLORD S. WHITE,
Headworker Union Settlement and Lecturer N. Y. School of Philanthropy,
237 East 104th St., New York; Harlem 1691.

2.—The New York Wage-Earner's Opportunities for Self-Improvement.

(Leisure time at the wage-earner's disposal and proportion thereof which could be spent in study and physical training; night schools, study clubs, lecture courses, libraries, gymnasiums and other facilities for such improvement. Need for extensions in facilities, especially of trade and technical classes and gymnasiums, and for better adaptation of library service. Ways of stimulating greater interest among wage-earners in opportunities for self-improvement.)

ALBERT SHIELS,
Director Division of Reference and Research,
Department of Education,
500 Park Ave., New York; Plaza 5580.

3.—Social Intercourse in New York.

(Home life as a mode of social intercourse in the modern city; effect thereon of larger social groups, urban amusements and pastimes, housing and labor conditions, etc. Social intercourse in clubs, saloons, dance-halls, parks and streets, churches, etc. Ways of strengthening home life: payment of a living wage to all classes of industrial workers, thus permitting early marriage and the maintenance of a decent standard of living; redefinition of housing standards to meet the functional demands of the home; adjustment of tangled domestic relations without recourse to divorce; more intelligent discussion of family problems. Improvements needed in other forms of intercourse: provision of substitutes for the saloon; official supervision of dance-halls; extension of social activities of church, school and philanthropic agency.)

CLINTON S. CHILDS,
Secretary N. Y. Social Center Committee,
311 Madison Ave., New York; Murray Hill 1925.

4.—Outdoor Recreation in New York.

(Opportunities for outdoor recreation in parks, playgrounds and streets; in games and other events to which admission is charged; discrepancy between present and needed provision. Possibilities in utilization of vacant lots, use of school yards outside of school hours, use of private grounds through arrangement with the owners, close of streets to traffic to provide play space, more intensive use of present parks and playgrounds, etc. Cost and feasibility of providing the additional parks and playgrounds needed in built-up sections of the city. Importance of reserving park and play space in outlying sections.)

SEYMOUR BARNARD,
Secretary Brooklyn Committee of Parks and Playgrounds Association,
176 Nassau St., Brooklyn; Main 3621.

5.—Commercial Amusements in New York.

(Classes of commercial amusements in New York. Features therein injurious to health and morals; the promotion of sale of liquor and traffic in vice in connection with legitimate recreational activities. Prohibitive and restrictive legislation and official supervision necessary to the elimination of objectionable features. This need with respect to saloons, motion-picture shows, dance-halls, amusement parks and pool rooms. Possibilities in elevating the standards of commercial amusements through recreational provision by the municipality.)

MRS. CHARLES H. ISRAELS,
Chairman Committee on Amusement Resources of Working Girls,
311 Madison Ave., New York; Murray Hill 1925.

VI.—Reformation and Correction in New York.

1.—Causes of Crime and Vice in New York.

(Causes of crime and vice, as exhibited in New York: criminal and degenerate heredity; remediable physical and mental defects inducing vicious or criminal tendencies; housing conditions denying family and individual privacy; labor conditions lowering physical and moral vitality; poor recreational provision; excessive consumption of spiritous liquors; defective home and school training; unscientific treatment of juvenile delinquency and minor offenses against the law; uncertainty and delay in apprehension and punishment of criminals; innate antisocial qualities—dishonesty, jealousy, cruelty, violence of temper, lust, etc. Outline of a program for the progressive elimination of these causes.)

MAURICE PARMELEE,
Assistant Professor of Political Science,
College of the City of New York, New York; Audubon 1280.

2.—The Liquor Problem in New York.

(The consumption of spiritous liquors in New York and its social and economic results; relation of excessive consumption to the fatigue of overwork, unattractive home surroundings, social features of the saloon, etc. Proposed methods of improvement: excise reforms, substitution of light for the stronger beverages; prohibition of sale of liquor at places of amusement; treatment of inebriety. Necessity of home rule for enlightened regulation.)

FREDERIC C. HOWE, PH.D.,
Director People's Institute,
50 Madison Ave., New York; Madison Square 8170.

3.—Vagrancy and Mendicancy in New York

(Extent of vagrancy and mendicancy in New York. Present methods of dealing with the evil; the small percentage of offenders apprehended and tried; futility of short workhouse sentences. Forced employment in the industrial colony as a method of reclamation; projected establishment of an institution of this nature in New York State. The need of occupational provision for cripples now supported by alms; economy of drafting this class into the street trades.)

JOHN D. GODFREY,
Mendicancy Officer Courts Committee of Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn; Main 6680.

BEN L. REITMAN, M.D.,
Business Manager Mother Earth Publishing Association,
74 West 119th St., New York; Harlem 6194.

4.—The Social Evil in New York.

(Extent of the social evil in New York. The system of dealing with the evil; laws against disorderly houses, soliciting on streets and procuration, and their enforcement; punishment of convicted prostitutes in reformatory and workhouse. Proposed reforms in the system: changes in excise laws; better enforcement of laws against prostitution and procuration; more effective methods of reformation and punishment of convicted prostitutes; publication of names of owners of houses used for disorderly purposes. The more fundamental changes proposed:

payment of a living wage to all industrial workers; elevation of the standards of commercial amusements; establishment of a single standard of virtue for men and women; general education in sex hygiene; sanitary control of venereal diseases.)

FREDERICK H. WHITIN,
General Secretary Committee of Fourteen.
27 East 22nd St., New York; Gramercy 5489.

5.—Reformation and Correction in New York.

(Penalties prescribed for the various classes of offenses against the law; fines and short sentences as correctives to minor offenses; probation and the indeterminate sentence as methods of dealing with juvenile delinquency and first offenses; reformative possibilities in the case of hardened offenders; divergent theories as to the justice and humanity of capital punishment; value of psychiatrists' examinations for discovery of mental defects. Moral and sanitary conditions in the prisons of city and state; disciplinary and educational systems in penitentiaries and reformatories. Effect of incarceration on the prisoner's family; problem of the discharged prisoner.)

E. STAGG WHITIN, PH.D.,
Secretary N. Y. State Commission on Prison Reform,
Columbia University, New York; Morningside 1400.

6.—Criminal Procedure in New York.

(The system of criminal courts; powers of judge and jury; summons and arrest of those charged with crime. Disadvantages at which poor unable to employ counsel are placed. The evil of appeal on technicalities. Proposed grant of right of appeal to the state; proposed central registration of criminal cases, including use of finger-print identifications; proposed requirement that defendant testify as to his guilt.)

WILLIAM C. MCKEE,
Secretary Courts Committee of Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn; Main 6680.

VII.—Philanthropy and the Social Problem in New York.

1.—The Relief of Destitution in New York.

(Causes of destitution; provision against destitution in the form of savings, insurance, etc. Relief of destitution in New York: the 'invisible relief fund' of relatives and friends; aid by private relief societies and institutions; out-door and institutional relief by the government. Classes of relief agencies and nature of their service; character of the relief furnished with respect to certainty of support, uniformity of rates and adequacy for normal standards of living. Possibilities in family rehabilitation through service and relief. Widows' pensions, social insurance, state subsidy of private relief societies and other proposals for the greater prevention and better relief of destitution.)

MISS MARGARET F. BYINGTON,
Superintendent Department of Service and Relief of Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn; Main 6680.

WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS,
Director Department of Family Welfare of N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor,
105 East 22nd St., New York; Gramercy 7040.

2.—Care of Dependent Children in New York.

(Causes of child dependency. Care of dependent children in institutions and foster homes. Cottage and congregate plans of institutions and comparative efficiency of the two types. Methods of placing and supervising dependent children in foster homes. Superiority of this type of care over institutional care. Feasibility of substituting placing out and widows' pensions for part of the present institutional care. Needed improvements in institutional care.)

Miss Mary Vida Clark,
Assistant Secretary State Charities Aid Association,
105 East 22nd St., New York; Gramercy 1454.

Hastings H. Hart, LL.D.,
Director Department of Child Helping of Russell Sage Foundation,
130 East 22nd St., New York; Gramercy 7060.

3.—Care and Training of the Handicapped in New York.

(Number of blind, deaf-mute, crippled and mentally defective in New York; ways in which these classes are supported; proportion capable, with suitable employment, of entire or partial self-support. Methods of providing such employment; feasibility of municipal workshops for those barred from the regular vocations; the special training necessary. Preventability and curability of defects causing handicap and preventive and curative treatment at present afforded.)

Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell,
Inspector Ungraded Classes Department of Education,
500 Park Ave., New York; Plaza 5580.

4.—Care and Prevention of Insanity and Feeble-Mindedness in New York.

(Hereditary and environmental causes of insanity and feeble-mindedness; preventability and curability of these ills. Necessity for institutional care of the insane and feeble-minded. Institutional care of these classes in New York: capacities of institutions compared with the need for accommodations; humanitarian aspect of care given; medical treatment and its efficacy in realizing curative possibilities; employment of those capable of productive labor. Methods of preventing insanity and feeble-mindedness and application thereof in New York; need of custodial care of feeble-minded adults during the procreative period; sanitary control of syphillis; requirement of health certificates from applicants for marriage licenses, etc.)

Max G. Schlapp, M.D.,
Director Clearing House for Mental Defectives of Department of Public Charities,
Foot of East 26th St., New York; Madison Square 7400.

Everett S. Elwood,
Executive Secretary Committee on Mental Hygiene of State Charities Aid Association,
105 East 22nd St., New York; Gramercy 1454.

5.—Philanthropy and Social Reform in New York.

(Undemocratic and inhumane social, industrial and political conditions in New York; the effort necessary to the correction of these conditions, and comparison thereof with social work at the present time. Influences determining the nature and scope of philanthropic and reform activity. Needed reorganization of social work and methods of effecting it. Social policy with respect to philanthropic foundations and endowments.)

S. Eldridge,
Secretary Department of Social Betterment of Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn; Main 6680.

James P. Heaton,
Editorial Staff of The Survey,
105 East 22nd St., New York; Gramercy 4066.

6.—Supervision of Charitable Institutions in New York.

(Classes of institutions and nature of service rendered; factors promoting efficiency and economy of administration; fraudulent and inefficient charities and their suppression or improvement; jurisdictions of the State Board of Charities and other official bodies and needed extensions therein; ways of making contributors, beneficiaries and boards of managers more efficient factors in charitable administration.)

Karl de Schweinitz,
Secretary Bureau of Advice and Information of Charity Organization Society,
105 East 22nd St., New York; Gramercy 4066.

Hon. Robert W. Hebberd,
Secretary State Board of Charities,
287 Fourth Ave., New York; Gramercy 5957.

VIII.—City Planning in New York.

1.—Need of City Planning in New York.

(The meaning and scope of city planning: layout and improvement of streets, parks and playgrounds; regulation of location and design of buildings and structures of the several classes; improvement of rivers and harbors; design of transportation, water supply, waste disposal and other utilities systems. The economic and aesthetic advantages of city planning. Beginnings in city planning in New York; program for the co-ordination and extension of these activities. Ways of promoting city planning.)

George B. Ford,
City Planning Expert,
101 Park Ave., New York; Murray Hill 5731.

2.—The Street System of New York.

(The development of a city and its streets from village to metropolis. Considerations which should govern the development of a street system. The cost of correcting mistakes. Street plans of some European capitals and how they were evolved. Some of New York's mistakes, and what is being done to correct them and to avoid similar blunders in the future. The need of providing open spaces in developing a street plan. The relative cost of a good and a poor plan, and the manner in which the execution of a plan can be financed.)

E. P. Goodrich,
Consulting Engineer,
35 Nassau St., New York; Cortlandt 6587.

Nelson P. Lewis,
Chief Engineer Board of Estimate and Apportionment,
277 Broadway, New York; Worth 2281.

3.—The Distribution of Traffic in New York.

(Nature and volume of traffic in New York; relation thereto of location of dwellings, factories, stores, terminals, etc. Possibilities in reducing the volume of traffic by changes in relative positions of the several classes of buildings. Measures proposed for realization of these possibilities: adoption of the building zone; construction of an efficient terminal system; required changes in the transit system.)

Edward M. Bassett,
Lawyer
277 Broadway, New York; Worth 3530.

4.—The Public Utilities of New York.

(Service of transportation, gas, electric lighting and telephone companies and its vital relation to community welfare. Regulation of these concerns in New York by city and state governments; regulation of capitalization; protection of minority stockholders; control of rates and service; promotion of extensions and improvements. Constructive features of New York franchise policies. Arguments for and against municipal ownership and operation of public utilities.)

DELOS F. WILCOX, PH.D.,
Franchise and Public Utility Expert,
93 Nassau St., New York; Cortlandt 8120.

5.—The Beautification of New York.

(The artistic quality of public and private architecture in New York; the scenic character of parks and driveways; signs, billboards and rubbish along streets and highways. Feasibility of a municipal department or bureau to regulate the exterior design of buildings in the interest of architectural beauty, and to exercise control in other aesthetic matters of public interest.)

CARL F. PILAT,
Landscape Architect Department of Parks,
The Arsenal, Central Park, New York; Plaza 7300.

IX.—Social Forces in New York.

1.—The Formation of Public Opinion in New York.

(The organs of public opinion in New York. Character of the daily newspaper with respect to accuracy of news, proportion between the various subjects of interest and editorial interpretation. National character of the periodical press and consequent inadequacy of its discussion of local issues; limited audience of pulpit and platform and difficulty of organizing them for effective discussion. Fragmentary nature and inferior quality of book and pamphlet literature on New York life. Ways of improving and re-enforcing the formation of public opinion.)

WILL IRWIN,
16 Gramercy Park, New York; Gramercy 6116.

2.—The Social Work of New York Churches.

(The moral and religious aspects of modern social problems; practical opportunities for improvement therein by the church; advantage now taken of these opportunities; ways of promoting greater activity in social service on the part of church and synagogue.)

REV. ORRIN G. COCKS,
Secretary Laity League,
200 Fifth Ave., New York; Gramercy 1552.

3.—Neighborhood Organization in New York.

(Social functions of the city neighborhood; concrete needs of typical New York neighborhoods; beginnings in neighborhood organization in New York; schemes of complete neighborhood organization and the lines of activity contemplated therein.)

HOWARD BRADSTREET,
President Neighborhood Workers' Association,
216 Madison St., New York; Orchard 4507.

MRS. V. G. SIMKHOVITCH,
Director Greenwich House,
26 Jones St., New York; Spring 5809.

4.—Immigration Problems in New York.

(The federal government's control of immigration; responsibility of state and city for the welfare of alien residents; necessity of protection against exploitation by the unscrupulous; of distribution where labor is needed; of instruction in language, customs and laws and of other assimilative processes. Extensions necessary in work of public and private agency to meet these needs.)

JOHN FOSTER CARR.
Director Immigrant Education Society,
241 Fifth Ave., New York; Madison Square 6866.

WARREN C. EBERLE,
General Secretary New York-New Jersey Committee of North American Civic League for Immigrants,
95 Madison Ave., New York; Madison Square 8310.

X.—Politics and Government in New York.

1.—The Constitutional Law of New York State.

(Relation of the constitution to the political, social and industrial institutions of the state. Constitutional definition of personal rights; judicial interpretation of the provision relative to non-deprivation of property without due process of law; constitutional qualifications of voters; powers of the legislature; constitutional requirements as to the state administrative system; constitutional organization of state courts; interpretative powers of the Court of Appeals; the legislature's power over counties and cities; the absence of constitutional provision regarding party administration. Important proposals for amendment. Methods of amendment; date of the next constitutional convention.)

ROBERT S. BINKERD,
Secretary City Club of New York,
55 West 44th St., New York; Bryant 1816.

GILBERT E. ROE,
Lawyer,
55 Liberty St., New York; Cortlandt 6974.

2.—Law Making Methods of New York State.

(Constitutional powers of the state legislature; veto powers of Governor and mayors of cities; legislative procedure. Proposals for improving law-making methods: changes in legislative procedure requiring greater deliberation and fuller record of action of individual members; delegation of administrative functions to administrative boards; better organization of work of legislative committees; better methods of investigation of bills; publicity; fuller constitutional provision on subjects within the legislature's scope; grant of autonomy to counties and cities in matters of local concern; adoption of the initiative and referendum.)

J. O. HAMMITT,
1302 Pacific St., Brooklyn; Bedford 3263-W.

LESTER F. SCOTT,
Secretary People's Institute,
50 Madison Ave., New York; Madison Square 8170.

3.—Administrative System of New York State.

(Administrative functions of the state government; commissions, boards, departments and officers charged with these functions and the co-ordination of their activities; the correlation of state with county and city administrations. The election, appointment and removal of administrative officers; the selection and discharge of state employes. Proposals for improvement of the state administration: reduction of the number of elective offi-

cers; changes in methods of nominating, electing and removing these officers; unification of the appointing and corresponding removing power; wider application of the merit system in the selection of employes; establishment of a bureau of state research; readjustment of relations between state and local governments.)

H. S. Gilbertson,
Executive Secretary National Short Ballot Organization,
381 Fourth Ave., New York; Mad. Sq. 8083.

4.—Selection and Removal of Public Officials in New York.

(Number and classes of elective officials; the system of primaries, conventions and elections; ballot forms; procedure in trial and removal for malfeasance in office. Proposed reforms of the system; improvement and extension of the primary law; reduction of number of elective officials; adoption of the Massachusetts Ballot; adoption of the recall for elective officers.)

Hon. Edward T. O'Loughlin,
Register of Kings County,
Hall of Records, Brooklyn; Main 2830.

5.—Charter Revision in New York.

(Relations between state and city governments; power of the legislature to grant and amend charters and to pass other legislation affecting the city; the undemocratic nature of this power. Home rule and other proposed charter reforms. The promotion of charter revision by legislative commissions, political parties, municipal officials, civic organizations, etc. The lack of continuity in charter study and revision.)

Robert S. Binkerd,
Secretary City Club of New York,
55 West 44th St., New York; Bryant 1816.

J. Hampden Dougherty,
Lawyer,
27 William St., New York; Broad 2337.

6.—Political Parties in New York.

(Relations between city, state and national affairs; the domination of national and local issues by the same set of political organizations; the resulting confusion and inadequacy of treatment. Experiments with municipal parties and fusion movements. Proposals for reform of party government in city and state: separation of state and municipal issues by grant of municipal home rule; organization of state and municipal parties to deal with local issues; a comprehensive primary law, the initiative and referendum, the recall, the short ballot, etc.)

J. Hampden Dougherty,
Lawyer,
27 William St., New York; Broad 2337.

Hon. Edward T. O'Loughlin,
Register of Kings County,
Hall of Records, Brooklyn; Main 2830.

7.—The Taxation System of New York.

(Sources of national, state and municipal revenues. Needs of the city government necessitating increased revenue. Possibilities of social improvement through use of the taxing power. Suggested reforms in the city's taxation system: abolition of personal property tax; amendment of excise law; reduction of rate of taxation on buildings and corresponding increase in rate on land; taxation of certain classes of business now exempt therefrom; extension of the system of assessing the cost of municipal improvements on the property benefitted.)

Hon. Lawson Purdy,
President Department of Taxes and Assessments,
Hall of Records, New York; Worth 3900.

8.—The Regulation of Corporations in New York State.

(Classes of corporations operating in New York State; public service corporations, insurance companies and other classes subject to state regulation; nature of this regulation. Monopoly, price-fixing, unstandardized service and other evils fostered by exemption from regulation. The regulative measures needed.)

Frederick T. Kelsey,
Chairman Legislative Committee of People's Institute,
5 Nassau St., New York; Rector 4612.

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